SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853. 71

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
ON RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fine order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at - - - - -	8 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at - - - -	1 P. M.

in time to connect with the day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth and Wilmington.

Returning, leave Weldon, after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington, at - - 3½ P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at - - - - - 8½ P. M.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington,—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on, or East of, the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R Company, June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESpectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED.' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correctidea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE, but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, ower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

VIRGINIA and Tennessee Railroad.

PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company for the EXCLUSIVE privilege of running a DAILY EXPRESS, per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.
June 9th, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PETERSBURG, June 23, 1853.

WE are this day receiving direct from the Importer

60	Boxes Lemons, prime order
50	do. Oranges "
1000	lbs Filberts, fresh
1000	" Walnuts, "
1100	" Pecans, "
2000	" Palm Nuts, "
1700	" Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above for the fourth of July, had better send their orders early, as all description of fruit is advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKS, & SON.

WILSON & GRICE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, AND NAVAL STORES.
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

HAVE in Store, and offier for sale,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 5's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping Paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old South Side Social Maderia Wine, in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure Old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Allegany," Funk, Ziegler, and other choice brands, some of which is 14 years old, and 4th proof.
Old Bourbon Whiskey.
Cincinnati Rectified Whiskey.
Baltimore and Philadelphia Gin.
N. E. Rum.
Imitation French Brandy.
Old Apple Brandy.
Pure Malaga Wine.
Cider and Wine Vinegar.
Champagne of the celebrated "Heidsick" brand.
Also in yard, 500 casks pure Eastern Lime.
All of which they offer at the lowest wholerale rates, and upon accommodating terms.

WILSON & GRICE,
No. 11 High street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.
June 20, 1853. 64—3mspd.

I BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, plaut Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store
Peters burg, May 5, 1852. tf.

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to
Woman's Record, or Skeiches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L. L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS.
Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D TURNER,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va., } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

House-Furnishing List.---Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

SAM'L M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sal and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize o very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Black Goods.

PLAIN Black Alapacas, various prices.
do do Muslin DeLains.
do do French Bombazine
Black Silk, Raw Silk, and Cotton Hose.

For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 48—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. B. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH
Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store,
ON MAIN STREET.
Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of
"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all deseriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut. Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe and Ilia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand
Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER &Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all persons from trading for a Land Warrant, made to Sergant William Eaton of one hundred and sixty acres, which warrant had the assignment and was lost, miscarried or robbed from the mail about the 23 of March last, without my knowledge or consent; this is therefore to put all persons on their guard, as I intend applying for duplicate of the same.

WILSON FULTIN.
Danbury, Stokes County, N. C. } 56—6w.
May 16th, 1853. }

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf

PETER W. HINTON,
Commssion & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,
NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 4—6mw.

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.
Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
MAY 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Fine Table Cutlery.---

One sett Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by
J. BROWN.
may 25, 1853. 47—

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.
Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
May 13th, 1853. 52—
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.
S. & W.

WHOLESALE TRADE,
For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Coal Interest for Sale.

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispose of his interest in the Chalmers Coal Field, embracing one-half the interest conveyed to Dr. B. C. Williams by Dr. Charles Chalmers, and conveyed by said Williams to myself. This Field covers the Horse-shoe Bend of Deep River, and is thought by good judges to be the most promising Field in Chatham. The interest offered for sale is one-fourth of the whole mineral interest on the entire Chalmers tract. M. M. McKAY.
Summerville, July 9, 1853. 980—3tw.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to his Establishment to come and settle the same, by cash or note. JOHN KANE.
N. B. A fine Billiard Table for sale.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1853. 67—3t.

Notice.

ON Friday, the 15th instant, the Commissioners will proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the work of building, or repairing, the Bridge across Neuse River, known as Battle's Bridge.
July 11th, 1853. 67—1t.

THE GENIUS OF ENTERPRISE!

AFTER Rome was subjugated by the hordes of northern barbarians in the fifth century, the luminaries of science that has shone with such effulgence upon the Greeks and Romans, were almost extinguished, and for ages the world lay in an interminable night of mental and moral gloom. The human intellect seems to have lain dormant during the long and tedious Winter, with no cheering spring to awaken and revivify its inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to appear, and slowly and majestically arose from that mighty chaos, the sun of enlightenment, ordered by Providence to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

PYFER & CO.

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!
UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!
The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.

$55,498, in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.
$30,000, package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$26,000, package of Quarters, sent to Alabama.
$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.
$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S. Carolina.
$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylavania.
$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.
$9,000, package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.
$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.
For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders.
PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"No such word as Fail," at Pyfer & Co's.

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. July.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$10,412	78 Nos	12 drawn	$2 50	$10 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
9	30,360	75 N

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT

AT FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, JULY 4.

In response to the following toast,

The Orator of the U. S.—Where liberty [illegible] (Everett) speaks, [illegible] and tiunnies shall hide their heads.

Hon. Edward Everett made the following noble and befitting remarks:

Mr Chairman and [illegible]: I thank you for the toast which has [illegible] upon given, and for the marked kindness with which it has been received by the company. I deem it a privilege to be present on this occasion. We all, I think, sir, who had the good fortune to be present at the Old South Church, felt that it was good to be there. [Cheers.] We felt that it was good to pause awhile from the hurry of passing events, and revive our recollections of the times which tried men's souls. I do not know that I have ever attended a celebration conducted in a more interesting manner. The solemn prayers that the God of our fathers would extend, his protection to us; the public reading of the great Declaration which has given immortality to the day; the sweet voices in the gallery, giving assurances that the sons and daughters were training up to catch the spirit and imitate the example of fathers and mothers; this all gave uncommon interest to the exercises. [Much cheering.] It was also, I own sir, particularly pleasing to me to listen to our young friend on my right, the orator of the day, who gave such a treat in his ingenious, manly, and fervid discourse, in which he rose very far above the common places of the occasion, and adorned his great theme with much original and seasonable illustration. It was especially gratifying to me, sir, to witness the brilliant promise he afforded us of adding new lustre to a name on which two generations in this community have accumulated their honors. [Great cheering.]

I believe no one who has attended this day's exercises, or is now present, will be disposed to concur in the opinion, which we sometimes hear expressed, that the interest of the fourth of July is on the wane, that it is a worn-out, old fashioned affair, which has ceased to have a significance for us. For my own part, I value it in no small degree because it is, I will not say an "old fashioned" but I will say an ancient and venerable institution; [cheers] because its annual celebration for seventy years has already nourished the patriotic feeling of more than two generations, and amidst the perilous convulsions of States abroad, and the rapid march of events at home has left us one great theme on which political opinion is united; one happy day on which party strife is at rest. (Great applause.)

I trust sir, that the Fourth of July will ever continue to be celebrated as it has been to-day, understandingly as well as enthusiastically; because it furnishes at once the most instructive and glorious illustration of the union of the two great principles of stability and progress, on which our Independence was originally founded; on which our prosperity, at this present day rests as upon its corner stone; and by whose cordial alliance and joint working alone the great design in reference to our beloved country can be fulfilled. [Much cheering.]

I am the more desirous, Sir, of making this remark on the present occasion with some emphasis, because there is, on the part of many—perhaps of most—persons among us, a disposition to separate these two great principles—to take up one to the neglect of the other—and consequently in effect to do violence to both. As in all party divisions, so in this; we throw ourselves passionately into the cause we have embraced, push its peculiar views beyond proper limits, overlooking all reasonable qualifications, and forgeting that practical wisdom and plain common sense are generally found about half way between the two extremes. [Cheers.] Accordingly there are and always have been among us, as in all countries where thought and speech are free, men who give themselves up, heart and soul, to reverence of the past; they can do justice to no wisdom but the wisdom of ages; and if an institution is not time-honored, it is very apt by them not to be honored at all. They forget that the tall oak was once an acorn, and that the oldest things had a beginning. [Cheers.] This class of men received a few years ago in England the designation of "conservatives," from their disposition to maintain things just as they are. Recently, in this country, they have been called by the rather unpromising name of "old fogies," the origin and precise import of which are unknown to me. [Cheers and laughter.]

Now, sir, these benighted individuals (straight-laced and-stiffnecked as they are,) err only in pushing a sound principle to extremes; in obeying one law of our social nature to the neglect of another, equally certain and important. Reverence for the past, adherence to what is established, may be carried a great deal too far, but it is not merely an innate feeling of the human heart, but a direct logical consequence of the physical and spiritual constitution which our Creator has given us. [Cheers.]

The sacred tie of family, which, reaching backward and forward, binds the generations of men together, and draws out the plaintive music of our being from the solemn alternation of cradle and grave,—the black and white keys of life's harpsichord—[sensation;]—the magical power of language, which puts spirit in communion with spirit in distant periods and climes; the grand sympathies of country, which lead the Greek of the present day to talk of "the victory which *we* gained over the barbarians at Mariathon;"—[cheers]—the mystic tissue of race, woven far back in the dark chambers of the past, and which after the vicissitudes and migrations of centuries wraps up great nations in its broad mantle;—(cheers)—those significant expressions which carry volumes of meaning in a word,—Forefather, Parent, Child, Posterity, Native Land;—these all teach us not blindly to worship, but duly to honor the past, to study the lessons of experience, to scan the high counsels, which have been developed in constitutions, in laws, in maxims, in traditions, in great undoubted principles of right and wrong, which have been sanctioned by the general consent of those who have gone before us; thus tracing in human institutions some faint reflection of that Divine wisdom which ashioned the leaf that unfolded itself six weeks ago in the forest, on the pattern of the leaf which was bathed in the dews of Paradise in the morning of creation. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

These feelings, I say sir, are just and natural. The principle which prompts them lies deep within our nature; it gives birth to the dearest charities of life, and it fortifies some of the sternest virtues. (Cheers.) But these principles and feelings are not the whole of our nature. They are a portion only of those sentiments which belong to us as men, as patriots, as Christians. We do not err when we cherish them, but when we cherish and act on them exclusively, forgetting that there is another class of feelings and principles,—different though not antagonistic,—which form another side to our wonderfully complicated existence.

This is the side to which an opposite class in the community devotes itself exclusively. They are "the men of progress," or as they sometimes call themselves, in imitation of similar designations in most countries of Europe, "Young Americans." Either from natural ardor of temperament, or the fervid spirit of youth, or impatience caused by constant meditation on the abuses which accumulate in most human concerns in the lapse of time, they get to think that every thing, which has existed for a considerable time is an abuse; that consequently to change is, as a matter of course, to reform—to innovate of necessity improvement. They do not consider that if this notion is carried too far it becomes suicidal; it condemns their own measures, and justifies the next generation in sweeping away their work as unworthy of existence. They are disposed to sweep away the work of their predecessors. (Some cheering.)

Now here again, sir, the error is one of exaggeration only. Young America is a very honest fellow—he means well, but like other young folks he is sometimes a little too much in a hurry. (Laughter and cheers.) He needs the curb occasionally, as we old ones, perhaps, still more frequently need the spur. (Laughter.) There is a principle of progress in the human mind—in all the works of men's hands—in all associations and communities from the village club to the empire that embraces a quarter of the human race—in all political institutions—in art, literature and science—and most especially in all new countries, where it must, from the nature of the case, be the leading and governing principle. (Great cheers.) Who can compare the modern world, its condition, its arts, its institutions, with the ancient world and doubt this; the daily newspapers smoking every morning from a hundred presses, with a strip of hyeroglyphics on the side of an obelisk, perplexing the world with its dubious import,—and even that found out within the last thirty years—the ocean steamer with the row galley, creeping timidly around the shore—the railway in the United States alone, without mentioning those of Europe, with those famous Roman paved roads, the Appian and Flamian way to which the orator alluded—which our railways, exceed tenfold in extent, to say nothing of their superiority in every other respect as a means of communication; the printing press driven by steam, with the scribe's toilsome pen; the electric telegraph, with the mail coach, the post horse, the equestrian courier; and above all, a representative republican confederacy, extending over a continent with a feudal despotism building a palace in the necks of the people, or a stormy Grecian democracy, subsisting its citizens by public largess, deeming all labor servile, ostracising its good men, insulting and oppressing its allies, and rending its own vitals within the circuit of the city walls to which it was confined—who I say, can make this comparison, and doubt that the principle of Progress is as deeply seated in our nature as the principle of conservatism, and that true practical wisdom and high national policy reside in due mixture and joint action of the two. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Now, sir, this was the wisdom of the men of '76. This is the lesson of the Fourth of July; this the oracle which speaks to us from the shrines of this consecrated hall. [Great cheering.] If we study the writings of the men of that day, we find that they treated the cause of civil liberty not only as one of justice and right, of sentiment and feeling, but also as one of history and tradition, of charters and laws. [Cheers.] They not only looked to the future, but they explored the past. They built wisely and skilfully in such sort, that after times might extend the stately front of the temple of freedom, and enlarge its spacious courts—and pile its stories, arch above arch, gallery above gallery, to the heavens! [Great cheers.] But they dug the foundations deep down to the eternal rock—the town, the school, the militia, the churches—these were the four corner stones on which they reared the edifice. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

If we look only at one part of their work—if we see them poring over musty parchments by the midnight lamp—citing the year books against writs of assistance—disputing themselves hoarse about this phrase in the character of Charles I, and that section in a statute of Edward III, we should be disposed to class them with the most bigoted conservatives that ever threw a drag-chain around the limbs of a young and ardent people. [Cheers.] But, gracious Heavens! look at them again, when the trumpet sounds the hour of resistance; survey the other aspect of their work. [Great cheering.] See these undaunted patriots in their obscure caucus gatherings, in their town meetings, in their provincial assemblies, in their Continental Congress, breathing defiance to the British Parliament and the British throne; marching with their raw militia to the conflict with the trained veterans of the Seven Years' War; witness them, a group of colonies extemporized into a confederacy, entering with a calm self-possession into alliance with the oldest monarchy of Europe, and occupying as they did a narrow belt of territory along the coast, thinly peopled, partially cleared—hemmed in by the native savage, by the Alleghanies, by the Ohio, and the lakes—behold them dilating with the grandeur of the position, radiant in the prospective glories of their career—[much cheering]—casting abroad the gems of future independent States, destined, and at no distant day, not merely to cover the face of the thirteen British colonies, but to spread over the territories of France and Spain on this continent—over Florida and Louisiana—over New Mexico and California—beyond the Mississippi—beyond the Rocky Mountains—to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the Arctic and the Torrid zones, in one great network of confederate republican government. Contemplate this, and you will acknowledge the men of Seventy-six to have been the boldest men of progress the world has ever seen! [Enthusiastic cheers.]

These are the men whom the Fourth of July invites us to respect and imitate; the James Otises and the Warrens, the Franklins and the Adamses, the Patrick Henrys and the Jeffersons, and him whom I may not name in the plural number, brightest of the bright, and purest of the pure—Washington himself. [Rapturous cheers.] But let us be sure to imitate them, (or to strive to do so,) in all their principles, in both parts of their noble and comprehensive policy. [Applause.] Let us reverence them as they reverenced their predecessors—not seeking to build up the future on the ruins of all that had gone before, nor yet to bind down the living, breathing, burning present, to the mouldering relics of the dead past—[cheers]—but deducing the rule of a bold and safe progress from the records of a wise and glorious experience. [Great applause.]

I am trespassing unconsciously, sir, upon the time of the company, ["go on, go on,"] but I will, with your leave, add one further reflection. We live at an era as eventful, in my judgment, as that of seventy-six, though in a different way. We have no foreign yoke to throw off, but in the discharge of the duty devolved upon us by Providence, we have to carry the republican independence which our fathers achieved, with all the organized institutions of an enlightened community, institutions of religion, law, education, charity, art, and all the thousand graces of the highest culture, beyond the Missouri, beyond the Sierre Nevada; perhaps in time around the circuit of the Antilles; perhaps to the Archipelagoes of the Central Pacific. [Great cheering.] The pioneers are on the way; who can tell how far and how fast they will travel? Who that compares the North America of 1753, but a century ago, and numbering but a little over a million of souls of European origin; or still more, the North America of 1653, when there was certainly not a fifth part of that number; who that compares this with the North America of 1853—its twenty-two millions of European origin, and its thirty-one States, will venture to assign limits to our growth—will dare to compute the time-table of our railway progress; or lift so much as a corner of the curtain that hides the crowded events of the coming century? [Great cheering.] This only we can plainly see—the Old World is rocking to its foundations. From the Gulf of Finland to the Yellow Sea, everything is shaken.

The spirit of the age has gone forth to hold his great review, and the kings of the earth are moved to meet him at his coming. [Cheers.] The band which holds the great powers of Europe together in one political league, is strained to its utmost tension. The catastrophe may for a while be staved off, but to all appearance they are hurrying to the verge of one of those conflicts, which, like those of Pharsalia and Actium, affect the condition of States for twice ten centuries. [Sensation.] The Turkish Empire, encamped but for four centuries on the frontiers of Europe, and the Chinese Monarchy, contemporary with David and Solomon, are alike crumbling. While these events are passing in the Old World, the tide of emigration, which has no parallel in history, is pouring Westward across the Atlantic and Eastward across the Pacific, to our shores. The real political vitality of the world seems moving to the new Hemisphere, whose condition and fortunes it devolves upon us and our children to mould and regulate. [Great cheering.]

Sir, it is a grand, let me say a solemn thought, well calculated to still the passions of the day, and to elevate us above the paltry strife of parties. [Applause.] It teaches us that we are called to the highest, and I do verily believe the most momentous trust that ever devolved upon one generation of men. Let us meet it with a corresponding temper and purpose—with the wisdom of a well-instructed experience; with the foresight and preparation of a generous future; not on the narrow platforms of party policy and temporary expediency, but in the broad and comprehensive spirit of seventy-six. [Great and long continued cheering.]

For the Standard..

STAND TO YOUR PRINCIPLES, DEMOCRATS!

It is well known that there are three candidates in the 4th Congressional District, asking at the hands of the people an election to the next Congress—two hitherto recognized as Democrats and one a Whig, upon whom it is likely the Whig party will unite. Therefore it behooves the true Democracy of the District to concentrate upon the Democrat who stands upon the platform of principles adopted by the Baltimore Convention and the State Convention of May 1862, in regard to the distribution of the public lands.

That Democrat is A. M. Lewis, Esq. of Franklin. If the democracy of all the Counties adhere to their principles they will at once organize and secure their triumph. Men die and are generally forgotten, but principles endure forever, and he who, as a public man, will forsake the principles of his party ought to be renounced, let his experience and eloquence be what they may. The Democratic party have hitherto acted upon this principle, not only with their local but with their State and National candidates, and should they refuse to do so in the pending Congressional election it will be the means of inducing many "Arnolds" to spring up in the party and betray its best interests to secure the attainment of *their individual* interests.

These principles are now in jeopardy, and I beseech you, brother Democrats, to arouse yourselves and determine now, as formerly, that you will suffer no betrayal or surrender of them, but that you will repudiate now and forever those who have and are deserting them. What but a consistent and persistive advocacy of the great principles of our party—one of which is this land question—has ever enabled it to obtain and to retain, with but short and few intervals, the possession of the reins of Government from its foundation, and the formation of the two great parties of the country? What but Democratic Administrations and Democratic policy have given to our glorious and happy land such an enviable position amongst the nations of the earth? And are we *now*—seeing such results—to surrender two of the cardinal principles of our party at the behests of a few of the high priests of the party, and embrace those of the adverse party? Never! never! forbid it Democracy! Whenever our party has failed to achieve victories it has been owing to the apostacy of those who had always shared largely of our confidence. How cautiously, then, should we act towards retaining or obtaining the services of any one who has repudiated, not only the principles of the party, but the usages by which those principles can have the ascendency. The next step would be a total abandonment of the name.

We call upon the Democrats of the District to stand to their principles, and elect one who is true to them, and not suffer one who is "fishy," to say the least of it, or a Whig, who has no right to represent the District, to be elected. This they can do if they will organize—to organize now is to ensure the honors and glories of a certain triumph on the 4th of August. Let us be fully prepared by the day of battle for the conflict; then, notwithstanding we have an "ardent Whig" and one who has Whig tendencies to contend against, we shall gain a victory worthy of ourselves and of our principles.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1821.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor: I saw in your last issue "A Proclamation," from Washington City, "To the people of the Fourth Congressional District of North Carolina," and commenced reading it, fully expecting it was from the President; and lo! to my great astonishment, I found it was from Benj. C. Cooke, of Granville!! If the *distinguished* Mr. Cooke is President of the United States, and has a right to make Proclamations, I simply have to remark that the Old North State was asleep last year, and voted for the wrong man, and I venture to say that if "Old Rip" had have known Mr. Cooke was the democratic candidate she would not have polled such a large majority at the last Presidential election. But however that may have been, I now proceed to notice the contents of "His Excellency's Proclamation." It seems that the said Mr. Cooke is endeavoring to explain the reason why he has written to gentlemen of this District, whom he never saw, upon the subject of the present Congressional election, extolling Mr. Venable beyond his merits, and *trying* to injure Mr. Lewis with the people of the District; but the gentleman and his favorite friend were caught in their intrigue, and have been successfully exposed.

Perhaps it is not known to all the persons of the District that Mr. Venable got Mr. Cooke in an office under the government, and hence Mr. C. is willing to oblige Mr. Venable in whatever he may suggest, for the promotion of his election. This is the true reason of Mr. C.'s writing the letters to men with whom he was unacquainted, and not the *slender* one which he has seen fit to set forth in his "Proclamation." The said Mr. Cooke refers to only one letter, whereas it has been shown that he wrote to two or three gentlemen, who came to Mr. Lewis and said they were not acquainted with the gentleman either by character or personally, and asked Mr. Lewis if he was—he said he was not. Now, Mr. Lewis did not take a "copy" of the letters, but the gentlemen gave him their names to use for the purpose of vindicating himself against the attack which had been *secretly* made by Mr. Cooke. But, unfortunately for Mr. C., neither his letters nor his "proclamation" will have any effect upon the people of this District. They are true, genuine Democrats, and will not support A. W. Venable, who has departed from the Baltimore Platform, and voted for the distribution of the public lands, in direct opposition to the Democratic principles, and in favor of a Whig measure. Lewis is decidedly the strongest man in the District, and I feel confident that all true, bona fide Democrats will concentrate upon him, who stands upon the Baltimore and State platforms, and who advocates the true, genuine Democratic principles.

A FRIEND.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition. The interior of the building, it is said, has improved much since Friday, although huge gaps are yet to be filled out. The number of visitors on Saturday was about 8,000, exclusive of exhibitors; about 4,000 tickets were sold, and $2,000 received at the doors. During the day $32 33 were contributed to the Washington monument.

After seven years' toil, and many unlooked for obstacles, the revision—rather the translation—of the Holy Scriptures in the Chinese language has been completed at Shanghai by Dr. Medhurst and Messrs Stronach and Milne, agents of the London Missionary Society.

Gone. Among the passengers per Steamer Hermann, which left New York on the 16th, we find the names of D. K. McRae, U. S. Consul at Paris, Donald McRae, both of this town, and C. McRae, of Fayetteville. *Wil. Her.*

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

Democratic Candidates for Congress.

First District,
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck County.
Second District,
THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne County.
Third District,
WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover County.
Fourth District,
A. M. LEWIS, of Franklin County.
Sixth District,
GEORGE D. BOYD, of Rockingham County.
Seventh District,
BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan County.

THE ISSUE.

Brother Democrats of the Fourth District, the issue to be decided on the 4th day of August is this: Whether A. W. Venable, a man, is to triumph over your principles, and to return to Congress at the expense of organization and of platforms! There it is in plain words, and no one can truly put it in any other shape.

Parties are formed on principles, and they devote themselves to carrying out such measures as are in consonance with their principles. But principles cannot be carried out without the agency of men, and they are, therefore, used by the people for this purpose. They are called into service, not wholly because they happen to have enthusiastic friends—not wholly because they possess personal merit or superior intellect, but because they are attached to principles and can be relied upon to adhere to these principles and maintain them under all circumstances. Is not this so? Is there a Democrat who will say that *his* first choice shall be the first choice of every other Democrat, without reference to principle? Is there one who will cling to *a man* after that man has turned his back on his principles? Is there one who will contend that a public man whom he admits to be unsound *now*, ought to be sustained because he was *once* sound? No, fellow-citizens, such logic as this will not do. Principles first, measures next, men last. Is not this so? Was it ever disputed in this District until Mr. Venable raised the front of disorganization and defiance?—until he voted for that federal bill of Bennett's, and took ground against the party in relation to the acquisition of territory, and planted himself against Cuba, and lauded Fillmore for his course concerning the brave men who were shot down like dogs and without trial by the minions of a detested despotism? Look at these things, we conjure you, and reflect. Follow not the dictates of your prejudices or your passions. We have served you for years, and we are your friend, because we dare to tell you the truth. We can have no interest in this matter further than to advance and maintain principle, and to guard against dissension and bitterness in the campaign of 1854. On the contrary, if we had consulted our pecuniary interests, we should have thought more of policy than of principle, and should have gone for Mr. Venable. Our course is, then, a disinterested one, and it is the result of calm reflection and of deliberate judgment. We have not "counted the costs," because we are determined to adhere to principle, happen what or fall who may. We tell you that the issue is between *a man* and your principles—that that man, if we are not greatly mistaken, will neither apologize for his conduct, nor retrace his steps, but will defy and fight you to the last. We know him. We have taken his measure, and sounded the depths of his vanity, his ambition, and his selfishness. Elect him, and you will but arm him for larger and more lasting mischief. Elect him, and you will send a member to Washington who will vote for bills to divide the public lands, and thus provoke your own cherished President, Frank Pierce, to the exercise of the veto power. Elect him, and two years hence, in all probability, you will be precipitated into still deeper strife and disorganization. Elect him, and next summer you will be called upon to contend against his example and his influence on the questions of Cuba and of distribution? Elect him, and you *invite* division, and contention, and wide disagreement in our next contest for Governor and the Legislature. Elect him, and you thereby put under the ban, so far as you can do it, such men as Craige, Ashe, Boyd, Shaw, and Ruffin; and not only this, but you will condemn every Democratic press in the State and cast aside your platforms both State and national! Elect him, and you turn your backs on General Jackson's sentiments and opinions as announced in his land bill veto of 1833! Can you do this? *Will you do it?* What says Orange! Are such men as Allison, and Jones, and Pratt, and Durham, and Lyon, and McDade, and Bailey, and Kirkland, and others who might be named, ready for results like these? We know they are not. What says Warren? Her response is that she is the land of Macon, and that principle—*Republican* principle has ever been her polar star We appeal, then, to her spirited and efficient organ, the "Warrenton News"—to such men as Thornton, and Baskerville, and Edwards, and Williams, and Drake, and to the Hawkinses and the Alstons—pillars as they are of the cause—to rouse themselves to a sense of the danger that imperils, and to take the field, not for a man, but for their imperilled principles. What says Nash—Nash, whose Democracy has always been true—Nash, the "banner County," in the two last contests, and whose light is on high and burning, as a warning and a sign of hope, amid all gloom and storms! We call upon such men as Drake, and Bryant, and Taylor and Battle, and the Arringtons, the Morgans, the Harrisons, and others to shake off their indecision or their lethargy, and came out to the rescue of their principles. What says Johnston? Her Democrats have contended for years against the adversary, and just now they are ascending the hill of permanent triumph. They are a bold, honest, and devoted band. A portion of their Delegates have already repudiated Venable and endorsed Lewis; but they must work if they would make good their endorsement. We feel confident that such men as Linn B. Sanders, the Watsons, Hobbs, the Smiths, Leach, the Whitleys, the Tomlinsons, the Richardsons, and others who might be mentioned, will not falter in this hour of trial. We appeal to Wake County to turn out in her strength, and to utter her voice as in past time for the Republican cause. We believe she will do it. Her Democracy were surprised last summer almost into a defeat; and the very man is now the Whig candidate for Congress who then made such inroads upon us. "Forewarned, forearmed." Space would fail us to appeal, man by man, to the friends of Lewis in this County—their "name is legion," while those who are for Venable generally admit that he differs with his party on material points. We sincerely trust that the number of Venable men will diminish as the election approaches, and that the Wake Democracy will go in solid column for the best Democrat and the strongest man. Franklin County, we feel confident, will poll nearly her entire Democratic strength for her own son. She will do it, because he is a Democrat in principle and practice, and because she is proud of the man and feels that he is worthy of her support. But what shall we say of Granville? We know the sympathies of her Democracy are with Mr. Venable, but surely they cannot sustain him under present circumstances! Let them reflect that, if he appears just now to be strong among them, it by no means follows that he is strong in other portions of the District. He is losing every hour, and he must continue to lose, for the plain reason that he differs with his party on principle. Mr. Lewis has been ready at all times to abide a Convention, and we have reason to believe that he has earnestly sought to heal this breach and to restore harmony.

The issue, we repeat, is between Venable and Democratic principles; and the contest is, beyond question, between Messrs. Lewis and Rogers. Every vote for Venable will be thrown away, for he cannot be elected; and every vote withheld from Mr. Lewis will strengthen the Whig candidate. That is our opinion, delivered in plain terms.

We regret to have to pursue this course and to use this language. We have borne with Mr. Venable for months, in the hope that, under the influence of the "sober second thought," he would atone for his departure from principle—would return to organization, and concur in some measures for restoring harmony and concord. If he would retire from the contest now, and leave the field to Mr. Lewis, the Democratic candidate, he would show some evidence of a spirit which would be justly appreciated, and which in future might redound to his advantage. But we understand he opposes all attempts to harmonize, and declares he will run through regardless of consequences. He leaves, therefore, but one course for the Democracy, and that is to vote him down, as we sincerely trust they will do, at the polls.

JOHNSTON "ALL RIGHT!"

One of the soundest and most intelligent Democrats in Johnston County, has written us after having heard from the discussion at Johnson's in that county, on Tuesday last. Our friend says:

"A Whig of this place stated this morning that Mr. Venable said, in a conversation with him, that he did not expect to be elected, but was determined to beat Lewis, and that he knew Rogers would be elected. I also learn that he spoke very contemptuously of the Johnston delegation, and of the movement for a Convention. Now, Sir, the Johnston Democrats are Convention Democrats, and Democrats from principle; and I venture the prediction that they will show Mr. Venable, on the 4th of August, that they are not to be taken by such a snap game as he has tried to play off. I do not know of one Democrat that approves his course, and if I am not very much mistaken, Mr. Lewis will get nearly the full Democratic vote of this County."

We learn that Mr. Venable was extremely bitter in his remarks, at Johnson's, about the Standard. He was here on Wednesday last, and we learn "mended his licks" on us. We did not see the gentleman. He talks of our former whiggery—"log-cabinism," &c., and pronounces the Standard a "dirty, lying sheet." The Standard has done more than all others to elevate this man and make something of him; and this is the manner in which he snaps, and snarls, and spits his venom on one who was—so long as he adhered to principle—his truest and most steadfast friend. But for the Standard, John Kerr would have beaten him for Congress; we stood by him then, and subsequently, because he stood on principle, and we heard nothing from *him*—though we did occasionally from Federalists—about our "log-cabin" course in 1840. We grieve over his fall, but we can smile at his abuse and bitterness. The gentleman keeps us in a delightful alternation between smiles and tears.

☞ In 1846 the lamented William H. Haywood, Jr., then a Senator in Congress, declined to violate a Democratic principle, but resigned his seat and came home. He left an august place before he would vote against his party; and yet for this he fell at once as a public man, and that, too, though he had performed signal and most important service in preceding years, and was justly regarded as one of the first men who ever graced and honored, by his intellect and virtues, the annals of his native State. Mr. Venable *violated principle, held on to his seat*, and is now endeavoring, by denunciation and sophistry, to be returned to Congress; and yet we find those who joined in condemning Mr. Haywood—his superior in every respect—sustaining Mr. V. and urging his re-election.

Again, the Hon. Edward Burke, of New Hampshire, ventured recently to move a Resolution in the New Hampshire State Convention requesting the President to adopt a different rule in making his appointments—ventured, not to violate principle, but to protest in a simple matter of policy and tactics, and for this he has fallen forty fathoms down. We regretted it, but so it is. He exhibited an ambitious and a selfish spirit—threw himself in the way of Frank Pierce and the Democracy, and the result is as we have stated it. Let Mr. Venable take warning. A party which could not sustain Mr. Haywood in what he did, and which struck the author of "Bundelcund" from political existence for the fault referred to, will scarcely make an exception in a case where principle is scoffed at and organization attempted to be trampled down.

☞ Remember that the election for members of Congress and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, will take place on the 4th of August.

THE TWO FACED CANDIDATE.

Mr. Venable, our [illegible], is endeavoring to produce [illegible] among Democrats, that he is a [illegible] Resolution of Cuba, while to Whigs [illegible] Robert P. Morris—he boasts that he [illegible] Whigs on Cuba and the public [illegible], and [illegible] therefore to be supported by that party [illegible] in Congress, of January last, shows that [illegible] against Cuba, except in a contingency which will hardly ever arise; and even then, though he would advocate action by the United States, he does not consider the acquisition of the island as at all desirable.

He also strives, we understand, to produce the impression that he is with Gen. Jackson on the question of distribution. The extracts we published in our last from "Old Hickory's" land bill veto of 1833, are conclusive on this point. Gen. Jackson was really a State rights man, and therefore opposed to distribution in every form in which it was presented, because he saw that it was but another name for increased tariff-taxes, and would end in concentrating all power in the general government; Mr. Venable pretends to be a State rights man, and showed that he was on the "compromise measures," and yet he voted for Bennett's bill, one of the strongest federal measures—the alien and sedition laws perhaps excepted—ever introduced into the House of Representatives. Mr. Venable also declares, we understand, that he is with Judge Douglas on the land question, or rather that Judge Douglas is in favor of giving away lands to the new States. The speeches and votes of Judge Douglas will show that he is as sound on the questions of dividing the lands or their proceeds as Gen. Jackson himself. He favors the granting of alternate sections to States in which lands lie, for purposes of improvement; and the result of these grants has actually been beneficial to the government as a landholder. That is, one section has been granted and another reserved along the lines of proposed improvements; the improvements have been made by the sections granted, and forthwith the reserved sections have advanced to the full price of both the granted and reserved sections. In such cases the people of the new States have been greatly benefitted, and the wealth of the country has been increased, while at the same time the government has not, to say the least, lost one cent. To this policy, as we have heretofore stated, we are not disposed to object. The idea of exhausting the lands by these grants is absurd—the sections thus transferred to States for wise purposes, and the usual quantity of five hundred thousand acres voted to all new States when they enter the Union, are no more when compared to the fifteen hundred millions of public lands than a rill is to the ocean.

The truth is, Mr. Venable shows a *Whig* face on both the Cuban and the land question; and knowing this, it is not surprising that a gentleman of his ingenuity should seek to create a different impression in a Democratic District. But he will find, large as he is in his own estimation, that the masses of the Democratic party are just as capable of judging of public questions as he is; and that they are not to be driven about or deceived by disorganizers and pretended Democrats.

OUR CORRESPONDENT, "W. W."

Our Correspondent "W. W." alludes to the the vote in the late Legislature of this State in favor of Bynum's Resolutions, and endeavors to show that Mr. B. and other Democrats are in favor of dividing the lands. Now it is well known that Mr. Bynum's Resolutions were offered by way of amendment to Gen. Leach's Resolutions, which were out and out for distribution; and that those Democrats who voted for them, did so with the hope of defeating the latter, and obtaining something on the subject much less objectionable. A portion of the Democrats also preferred General Saunder's Resolutions to those of Gen. Leach. So this effort of our Correspondent to shield Mr. Venable from the consequences of his vote for Bennett's bill, falls to the ground.

We shall not anticipate a squandering of the public lands, nor any system which will result injuriously to the old States; and we will not do this for the reason that we have full confidence in Gen. Pierce. We believe he will see that justice is done to all. It will be time enough, when he shows a disposition to yield on this important question, to go forward and claim a part of the plunder for North Carolina. We stand with Gen. Pierce on the Baltimore platform, and with the Democrats of North Carolina on the State Resolution of 1852; and we expect to maintain our position, whatever Mr. Venable or his apologists may say or do.

☞ We learn that Mr. Lewis has repeatedly proposed to Mr. Venable plans to settle the unpleasant difficulty in this District. Among others he has proposed that one Democrat should be selected from each of six Counties of the District by Mr. Venable and himself; that these six Democrats should be empowered to take the matter in hand and arrange it, so as to secure the election of a Democrat; and that, if unable to agree, they should call in a seventh man, from the other County. But we learn that Mr. Venable has refused to agree to this as well as to all other propositions, declaring that he will run through, whatever the result may be. He thus attempts to set himself above his party, above organization, and above every influence calculated to restore harmony.

☞ We think if we were to try, we could guess *the reason* why the "Live Giraffe," which professes to be a neutral paper, has come out for Mr. Venable. The "animal" has a long neck, but it is by no means certain that, in this case, it will be able to reach the *provender*.

The "Giraffe" is the only newspaper in North Carolina which favors Mr. Venable's re-election! The "lion is alone, and so" is the—"Giraffe."

It was a settled principle with both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, that the "patronage of the government ought not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections."

By the way, however, the best joke in the "Giraffe" of Thursday is the asservation that Mr. Venable is the "confidential adviser" of Gen. Pierce. This is both rich and *green*.

MR. VENABLE OPPOSED TO CUBA.

Our Correspondent "W. W." quotes from Mr. Venable's Cuba speech, but he is careful to quote only those portions which he thinks will suit his purpose. In the speech referred to, of January 3d, 1853, Mr. Venable says:

"But, Sir, carry out the doctrine which has been often asserted with reference to the acquisition of Cuba; get it fairly, if you can, but get it anyhow, and the same view will annex Canada. *This is not desirable.* We have already a vast fertile unoccupied territory."

Mr. Venable then goes on to argue that we have enough territory, and that the annexation of Cuba, a slaveholding country, would actually injure the slaveholding States! Why did our Correspondent keep that back? Mr. Venable also alludes in contemptuous terms, in the same speech, to the struggles for human liberty in Europe; he says this talk about "human rights" may "do for fourth of July orations," and the like; and he then expresses the pleasure with which he looks back to his vote refusing congratulations to the French people when they overthrew Louis Phillippe. He says, in the same speech, that he is a "thorough" and "utter conservative." This is the language, some of our readers will remember, which N. P. Tallmadge and William C. Rives used when they turned their backs on Gen. Jackson.

The Democracy of New Hampshire are sounder on this question than Mr. Venable—citizens of non-slaveholding States, they are more disposed to acquire Cuba, a slaveholding country, than this champion of Southern interests and Southern rights! In their State Convention of June last the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the democracy of New Hampshire have always favored the reasonable expansion of the area of freedom, and hence they were in favor of the annexation of Texas and the recently acquired provinces of Mexico; and hence, also, they are in favor of the acquisition and annexation of Cuba and the Sandwich islands as soon as they can be obtained without violating the honor of the republic or the rights of other nations."

Mr. Venable lugs in Canada—the New Hampshire Democracy are silent about Canada; Mr. Venable says that Cuba "*is not desirable*"—the New Hampshire Democracy, speaking the sentiments of Gen. Pierce as well as their own, declare that it is desirable. Gen. Pierce declares in his Inaugural, that his "administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion"; Mr. Venable thinks we have enough territory, and admits that, at the close of the Mexican war, he was "inclined to take just as small a portion of territory, unless entirely divested of population, as was consistent with our honor." Mr. Badger, the federal Senator from this State, took the same view, for it is well known that he voted in the Senate to cede back California to the public foe!

We take this occasion to repeat that we are no "fillibuster." We are as much opposed as any one to the violation of treaties, or to a war for the conquest of the island; but our sympathies are with the down-trodden people of Cuba—we abhor the despotism which grinds them down, and we should rejoice to see them throw off the chain and emerge into the light of liberty. We hope to see the day when they will do this, though in Mr. Venable's judgment all this talk about "human liberty" is only fit for sophomores and fourth of July orations. We speak from the record.

NORTH CAROLINA ROAD.

We learn that the late meeting of the stockholders at Salisbury was large, and that the occasion was quite interesting and exciting. The Resolution in favor of accepting the amended charter passed by the last Legislature, produced a warm and animated discussion. It was advocated by Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Avery, and Morehead, and opposed by Judges Ellis and Saunders and by Gen. Leach. It was rejected by a large majority. The opposition was not to admitting the State to be represented, nor to the vote proposed—nor to the other amendments as proposed, but to the scale of voting amongst the stockholders and to its practical injustice. The vote of rejection, we learn, was reconsidered by common consent and postponed to a future meeting.

We learn there was quite a full vote in the election of Directors. On the first ballot Messrs. Fries, Hill, and Davis were elected, and on the second ballot Gov. Morehead received a small majority. The State Directors being present, a meeting was held and several ballotings were had for President wtihout success; but the next morning Morehead was elected.

The Board agreed, as we stated in our last, to employ Maj. Gwynn as State Engineer at a salary of eight thousand dollars—five thousand to be paid by the Company, and three thousand out of appropriations for the survey of the Eastern and Western extensions, which he is to superintend. He is also to have the privilege of accepting employment out of the State as consulting Engineer. This is a large and extravagant salary. It is believed a Chief Engineer, fully competent, could have been procured for three thousand dollars, and that his entire services could have been commanded.

☞ Mr. Venable, we learn, demagogues it every day about the "Raleigh Clique." If we had gone for him, and thus deserted Craige, and Ruffin, and Boyd, and Shaw, and Ashe, we should indeed have become a "Clique." Think of that. If Mr. Venable will show that we have ever deviated a hairsbreadth from Democratic principles, or that our course in this matter is not disinterested, he will be entitled, when he fumes and fusses about "Cliques," to some respect and attention.

☞ We have had an abundance of rain in this section during the last eight or ten days; and we hear of fine rains in other quarters. The hopes of the husbandman have greatly revived. The corn crop will be much better than was anticipated.

☞ One of the evidences that Mr. Lewis is the Democratic candidate is, that he is assailed in debate by both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Venable. He is thus called upon to stand up alone for Democratic principles and usages. Think of that.

☞ President Pierce returned to Washington on the 16th, from his trip to New York, to attend the opening of the Chrystal Palace. His reception along the route and in New York was of a most enthusiastic and gratifying character.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Friday, after a laborious session. A large number of cases were disposed of during the Term, and the following are the closing decisions, viz:

By NASH, C. J., in State *ex rel* Williams v. Lindsay, from Currituck, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in State *ex rel* Lindsay v. Dozier, from Currituck, judgment below reversed, and judgment for plaintiff. Also, *Dem ex dem* Mercer v. Halsted, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bond & Willis, v. Hilton, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sample v. Wynne, from Perquimans, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Johnson v. Chapman, in Equity, from Craven, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Judson, Cornwall and Cowles v. Smith, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, same plaintiffs v. Kornegay, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, same plaintiffs v. McLelland, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Dem ex dem* Bailey v. Morgan & Shepard, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J., in Shoffer v. Fogleman, from Alamance, affirming the order appealed from. Also, in Cobb v. Hines, from Duplin, reversing the judgment and directing judgment of non-suit here. Also, in *den ex dem* Cobb v. Hines, from Wayne, reversing the judgment, and directing a non-suit to be entered here. Also, in Forbes v. Hunter, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in the matter of the Heirs and Legatees of S Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Griffin v. Williams, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Garrett, from Northampton, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding of the Superior Court. Also, in Runyon v. Montforts, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Satterthwaite v. Doughty, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sample v. Bell, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boyd v. Gaylord, in equity, from Beaufort, reversing the decree, and dismissing the Bill.

By PEARSON, J. In Meadows v. Smith, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rhodes v. Chesson, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *dem ex dem*, Johnson v. Swaim, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Willard v. Perkins, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Everitt v. Smith, from Hyde, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Bridges v. Moye, in equity from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Dupree v. Dupree, in equity from Pitt, dismissing the bill. Also, in *den ex dem* Hardy & Brothers v. Simpson, from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

☞ We make the following extract from a letter just received from a distinguished and reliable Democrat, dated July 15, 1853:

"I regret to see your District in such an unfortunate condition, and unless the course is pursued that you intimated in your paper of the 13th, it is to be feared that one of the strongest Democratic Districts will be representedby a whig. By uniting on one of the candidates such a result can be prevented, and surely our friends will not risk defeat merely to gratify personal preferences. It is to be regretted that so able a man as Mr. Venable destroys his usefulness to his party by want of stability in his positions, and certainty as to the course he will pursue in the future. A cause like this unsettled the Democrats in his old District, and finally produced division in our ranks and opposition to him from Democrats; when, had he been *sure* and *steady* he would always have been an acceptable Representative.

Your District will have to hold its present position for ten years, and you may rest assured that if Mr. Venable is elected he will every year produce dissatisfaction, disorganization in the ranks, and finally unsettle the whole district. He will never add the strength of a hair to the Democrats. It seems you will have no nominated candidate; then the Democrats of the District ought to stand by LEWIS and vote for him, as he is a correct exponent of our party; and, moreover, if he is elected, you will have no fears of loss by an erratic course. You say "you may regard it as incumbent upon you to speak out before the day of election." This you ought, by all means, to do, and that at as an early a day as would be prudent. By no means spare Venable. I regard the issue as already made between him and the Democrats, and if he is elected, he will regard it as a triumph over us, and shape his future to suit his own views, notwithstanding they might be in contact with the long established principles of the Democrats. I shall look to your paper with increased interest, and be assured that if you will open your batteries upon Mr. Venable the Democracy of our section will stand by you."

A GOOD ONE. The last number of the Southern Era gives the following:

"We have just read an account of a deer hunt in which, strange to tell, the deer killed the hunter. It is related of Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky hunter, that when he was a young man he went out hunting deer at night, accompanied by a young companion, who bore in his hand a torch light. When this light is seen by the gentle deer, instead of being frightened, it attracts them, and lures them on to their doom. They draw near, and the hunter, beholding their clear, shining eyes, shoots them down. On the evening in question, after passing some distance through the forest, young Boone's companion indicated to him that a deer was visible. Boone advanced, saw the eyes, and raised his unerring rifle, and was about to fire, when it occurred to him that those were not the eyes of a deer. He lowered his gun and the object fled, and Boone immediately started in pursuit. He chased it to the house of her fathers', when it proved to be a handsome young girl. The game was up. Dan's rifle never sent a ball to the heart of a varmint with more unerring and fatal certainty than did those bright eyes send a shaft to his. The bold backwoodsman pressed his suit, and the maiden allowed herself to be wooed and won."

REV. DR. IVES. The statement that the Rev. Dr. Ives, late Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, was about to be ordained a priest in the Catholic church, and that the Pope had informed him that he must separate from his wife, is positively contradicted by the Freeman's Journal. As regards the separation, the Journal says such a thing is not likely to find favor any where in the Catholic church. The Journal also publishes an extract of a letter from Dr. Ives to the Rev. Dr. Forbes of New York, in which he alleges that an account had been made up against him in North Carolina, and a process served upon his library and Mrs. Ives' personal articles left behind in that State. He further says:—"All I ask in this life *is to have my dear wife side by side with me at the altar*, and some situation, however low, however obscure, where I can keep her above positive want."

HORRIBLE DEATHS FROM POISON. Two men in Illinois, near Lacon, came to a terrible death last week. A companion had stolen a bottle of liquor, as he supposed, which he handed them for a treat. They both drank of it in such haste that its pungency and deadly power were not discovered until too late to avert the evil. It turned out to be nitric acid, diluted in rain water, said to have been procured for the purposes of galvanizing. But a moment elapsed before they fell to the earth overwhelmed with the most intense and excruciating pain. They rolled and tumbled, and clawed their faces and the earth with both hands, indicating by the contortions of their bodies and groaning that agony which would ensue if they had swallowed red-hot coal. Death soon ensued.

A similar affair occurred on board a steamboat on the Ohio river, near Louisville, a few days ago. Several of the crew tapped a cask of whiskey, as they supposed, in the hold of the boat, and drank freely. Two of them died in convulsions soon after, and another is not expected to survive. Instead of whiskey the cask contained a poisonous liquid.

The late rains, we are pleased to learn from our exchange papers, and from private information has had a very beneficial effect on the growing crops. We learn that, from present appearances, the Corn crop will, in most cases, be an average one. The crops in the lower part of Eastern North Carolina were never more promising; and if no storm comes to cut them off, an abundant harvest will be the result.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH. The Washington Star states that the President was quite unwell yesterday morning, having been unable to leave his chamber until near noon. His indisposition is the result of the fatigue of his late trip, which did not affect him until yesterday morning. A day's rest will probably restore him to his usual strength.

VENABLE, CUBA, AND PUBLIC LANDS.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: In your issue of Tuesday last, you hold Mr. Venable up as opposed to the great body of the Democratic party, on the Cuba question. I have too much respect for your honesty to believe that you would wilfully misrepresent any gentleman's views, under any circumstances, and I must, therefore, conclude that you have forgotten what Mr. Venable said on the subject in the House of Representatives, January 3, 1853. I have that speech now before me, and I ask you as a candid man, willing to do justice, "though the Heavens should fall," to allow me space in your paper for the following extracts. Mr. Venable said:

"Sir, I have no hesitation in declaring, that should Cuba be alienated by Spain, the United States must be a party to such alienation. We cannot consent to the transfer of that Island to any other Power. But the transfer, if made, will be on terms consistent with the honor of both and all parties concerned. But Spain, the owner of the Island, is the proper holder, and whilst Spain holds it we have our best interests subserved. That Spain means to hold it we have the best evidence, because the publication of the late negotiations discloses that Spain refuses to sell—rejects the proposition to disintegrate her empire by selling her domains. No power of Europe is disposed to seize upon Cuba, at least so far as indicated by current events. France and England have proposed to unite with us to guaranty the possession of that Island to Spain. Whilst I approve of the rejection of that alliance by the Government of the United States, I mention it as an evidence that there is no purpose to divest Spain of her possessions by the Powers of Europe. The policy which our interest indicates is to leave Cuba in the possession of Spain, her rightful owner, and to the rest of the world a disinterested stakeholder, and leave to the future the development of the proper course to be pursued. Annexation of territory may become indispensable; and when it is so, I approve the act. I advocated the annexation of Texas—I approve of the purchase of Louisiana. The mouth of the Mississippi, and the military importance of Texas, rendered both indispensable to our interests, and were of paramount importance. And whilst an advocate and defender of the Mexican war, believing it to be just, and one in which the country was properly engaged, I was inclined to take just as small a portion of territory in closing the war, unless entirely divested of population, as was consistent with our honor. Our country, prosperous as it is, needs nothing so much as repose—nothing so important as a deliverance from vexatious disputes, and the disturbance and misdirection of those energies now so successfully employed for our prosperity.

It was with great satisfaction that I read the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, [Mr. MASON,] the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. With his views, as there expressed, I entirely concur. The honor and the interests of the country will always be safe when guided by such policy."

In the Congressional Globe, of 23d Dec., 1852, Mr. Mason holds the following language. This is what Mr. Venable endorses, and what every *good* and loyal citizen *ought* to endorse:

"It has been the established policy of this country made known in the most open, frank, and undisguised manner, to all the Powers of Europe, that while the Island of Cuba remained a province, a dependency of Spain, we should never interfere with it; but that if ever any ambitious or grasping potentate should attempt, either by rapine or by treaty, to take the Island of Cuba from the possession of Spain, it would become this country, cost what it might, to interpose and to prevent it. Every Country in Europe knows that."

* * * * * * *

"Now, sir, I am here free to declare, representing as I do a section of the country as deeply interested in the future relations of Cuba to this continent as any other; in my place as a Senator from the South and upon my responsibility as a statesman of America, that I am content Cuba shall remain in the possession of Spain, unless it can be acquired from her by voluntary cession on her part, or unless the people of Cuba by their own act, shall sever all political connection with their European mother, and voluntarily propose annexation.

Sir, the honor, the dignity, the good name of America, for all time to come, demands at the hands of the American people, not only that they should not sympathize with or encourage, but that they should indignantly frown upon and suppress any attempts, by violence in any form, to wrest from Spain any part of her possessions—whether they be stimulated by political ambition or by a spirit of speculative marauding on the part of those who engage in it."

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you, as a man of truth, would you prefer that Mr. Venable should abandon his position and endorse "filibusterism?" Do you endorse the sentiments of many wild and reckless striplings of the day, and go in for taking Cuba, "peaceably if we can—by force if we must?" The people of this country, I know, cannot doubt the soundness of Mr. Venable's course on this important subject—more important to our country than the distribution of the public lands.

Mr. Venable also holds the following language in his great Cuba speech:

"I adhere to the Monroe doctrine; Europe cannot and must not interfere with the nations of this continent who are struggling for their liberty and have asserted their independence. Neither can this Government regard without offence the attempt to colonize monarchical institutions upon the continent of America. By this I stand in the fullest meaning of the terms. I also adopt the rest of the Monroe doctrine in the same message: That during the struggle between the Spanish colonies and Spain the United States maintained a strict neutrality—a neutrality as proper at this time as then. And whilst I do not hesitate to say that I could not consent that Cuba should pass into the possession of any other Power than the United States, I am equally confident that, unless circumstances greatly change, it is best for all concerned that it remain in the possession of Spain. There are strong reasons for believing that, under all aspects of the question, the present interest of the United States will be most effectually secured by the continued ownership of Spain. Purchase is for the present out of the question. Spain has refused to sell. The course of our own people was mainly instrumental in that determination. The only mode of acquisition besides is by conquest in a war with Spain, or annexation after a revolution has been successfully prosecuted to independence. The first can only be justified by wrongs inflicted and unredressed by Spain upon the United States; for no just man can for a moment tolerate the monstrous wickedness of a war of conquest. War—the greatest temporal evil, except national dishonor, and never justifiable except as the ultimate resort—war, if unjust, is the greatest crime which stains the world. For this there exists no pretext, and it is presumed none will arise."

Mr. Venable is not alone amongst the Democracy in his views of the propriety of the distribution of the lands to the old States. The Journals of the last Legislature disclose facts that cannot be controverted. Who has forgotten the great excitement on the land resolutions, in the House of Commons? Mr. Bynum, of Northampton, introduced the following resolution, which will be found reported in the House Journal, on page 262, session of 1852:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the policy of granting the Public Lands to actual settlers, and of making large appropriations of the same to works of internal improvements within particular States, as unjust, unequal, and impolitic, and our Representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to endeavor to prevent said policy, but if said policy should continue contrary to our wishes, and their exertions, then, and in that case, they are further instructed to make application for an appropriation of a fair and equitable portion of said lands to the State of North Carolina; which, when so appropriated, shall be applied as the Legislature may direct."

Who do we find voting for this resolution? As many as 37 Democrats, to-wit: AVERY, Black, Bryant, Bynum, of Northampton, Byrd, Chesnutt, COBBITT, DOBBIN, Dobson, Dunn, Ellis, Fonville, GEORGE, *Hawkins*, Herring, HILL, of Duplin, Jarvis, Lockhart, LONG, of Caswell, Lyon, of Orange, Martin, Marshall, Mooring, McNeill, REID, of Duplin, Reid, of Rockingham, Rives, Russell, Scales, Sauls, Sherrill, STRANGE, Sutton, Ward, WHEELER, WILDER, and Wood.

So, it will be seen, that James C. Dobbin, who occupies a prominent position in the Cabinet of Franklin Pierce, is among those you have denounced as *disorganizers*.

Two days after the vote on the above resolution, Nov. 29, Judge Saunders' amendment, as modified by himself, was taken up, which reads as follows:

"That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application by bill or otherwise, to that body for an appropriation of a fair and equitable portion of the public lands."

The following Democrats, as reported by the Journals, p. 269, voted for the resolution: ALLEN, Dortch, LONG, of Caswell, Lyon, of Orange, Mills, HILL, of Caswell, Munday, McNeil, PEGRAM, Saunders, of Wake, Styles and Dobson.

So it appears, we find a portion of the *Wake* delegation among the *disorganizers*, in voting in favor of the policy of distribution. In the face of this evidence, how ungenerous are the statements now going forth against Mr. Venable upon this subject. The true disorganizers are those who shut their eyes to facts, and will not hear the truth when it is told to them. The honest yeomanry of our country can see the truth—they will not desert the man, who believes they are entitled to, and ought to receive, their share of the public lands—they will not sit quietly by and see the public domain voted off, year by year, to new States, and refuse North Carolina's just portion. Nothing can be more ridiculous than to suppose that Mr. Venable, if elected, will only obstruct and embarrass the administration of Gen. Pierce. The history of this political life gives a flat contradiction to such a supposition.

I will not predict the course which I believe the anti-distributionists will pursue in another twelve months—time will disclose facts, too well known to such men as Walter F Leak, Duncan K. McRae, Wm. K. Lane, W. T. Dortch, Rob't Strange, and many others whose names are familiar to your ear. The change will take place—it may come under a different name; but no Democrat now hesitates to express his conviction to the contrary.

I now take my leave of the subject. In conclusion, allow me to address myself to the old rank and file of the Democracy. Fellow-citizens, stand by your leader—keep your flints picked, and your powder dry. Truth and justice will prevail. Uphold the man whose services entitle him to your warmest affections. He is with you—your interests lie nearest his heart; and, while the torch-lights of his enemies are seen to glimmer at all, work! and a brilliant victory will crown your efforts. W. W.

Raleigh, July 21, 1853.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: If you will permit me, with the view of gratifying your very respectful correspondent, "Othello," I will, very briefly, give the reason why I think, and consequently assert, that the Democratic doctrine upon the subject of the public lands is now *obsolete*. I will remark, first, that it has become so in the same sense, that the law establishing the Sub-Treasury has become obsolete, or in other words a dead letter. The law is upon the Statute Book it is true; but it never has been, nor never can be carried into effect—notwithstanding every *Baltimore Convention* enroll it upon their platform, and stumporators and office-seekers hold it up to the people as if the salvation of the country depended upon its faithful execution. Will "Othello" join issue in this behalf also?

If the Democratic doctrine upon the subject of the public lands is not *obsolete*, how has it come about, that *millions upon millions* of these lands have been voted to the new States, and that by Congresses composed of Democratic majorities? This doctrine has never been adhered to, *except in theory*, by the Democratic party as a whole—it has been by *sections* only of the party. This must be so, else these lands, in which all the States have a common property, would never have been given to the *new* States, to the manifest injury of the *old* ones. Principles or doctrines become *obsolete* whenever a sufficient number of those *professing* to set them up *in effect, repudiate them*, and thereby render it *impossible* to carry them into execution—just as it has been with the Democrats in regard to the public lands. If a *principle* cannot possibly be made operative, as in the case under consideration, is it not to all intents and purposes, out of use? Is a dead thing any the less dead, because some people rashly persevere in saying that there is still life in it? Not at all.

Again, Gen. Saunders, in the last Legislature, seeing that this doctrine which he had before advocated, having been disregarded or become *obsolete*, and that it had become the settled policy of Congress (the Democrats having the majority too,) to *lavish* or *squander* these lands upon the *new* States, offered a resolution, the purport of which was, as well as I remember, that North Carolina ought to set up her claim to a just and equitable share of the said lands, and was voted for by about *twenty* Democrats. But, ah! "Othello" will say, *he* was a disappointed office seeker. How was it with the *twenty?* And how was it with Mr. Dobbin? Did he not say in a speech upon the subject, somewhat like this: "that if this *squandering* system is to prevail, no Democrat would or ought to hesitate about the propriety of the old States coming in for their share of the public demain?" In this he was right. Well, if I have understood Mr. Venable, this is precisely his position.

What a pity it is, Mr. Editor, that these gentlemen did not awake sooner, for the great fear now is, that all their untried eloquence, even if it could be brought to bear upon the Congress of the country, would fail to obtain justice in behalf of the old States. The public domain is going, and in a few years will be gone. Now, let me ask "Othello," ought Mr. Venable, or any body else, to hesitate for a single moment as to the propriety of receiving the proportion to which North Carolina is justly entitled? And I will ask further, is it fair or generous to say, that Mr. Venable has *deserted* his party, because he suspended in effect, for the time, a principle *which existed then only in name*, and assumed the position of Gen. Jackson, Messrs. Cass and Douglas, and voted for Bennett's land bill, by the provisions of which, if it had passed, North Carolina would have received a pittance of her share of the said lands? Be candid, and I shall not fear your answer.

Having already occupied more space than I intended in the outset, I will pass on to the closing remarks of the gentle and confiding "Othello." He says, it will be found out "when the votes come around, that it is not the *principles* of his party, but Mr. Venable *himself* who has become *obsolete*." Here I join issue with him, not only as to every line, but every word; and I hope he will pardon me for saying, that so far as relates to Granville, his reckoning has been very much at random. I know the Democracy of this county, and however discomforting it may be to my good brother "Othello," I will state for the encouragement of the friends of Mr. Venable in the other counties of the District, *that at no time during the canvass, would he have lost fifty Democratic votes*; and now, that Mr. Sion H. Rogers is in the field as the Whig candidate, the Democrats will come up in *solid column* to his support. Against Mr. Lewis, Mr. Venable would have received two-thirds of the Whig votes polled; and judging from what I have recently seen and heard, I feel that I risk but little in saying that he will at the election receive at least one third of the entire Whig vote. While Mr. Lewis cannot, from both parties, receive enough to make up a corporal's guard.

Why do I say that so many Whigs will vote for Mr. Venable? Because, first—to the people of Granville, with the exception of the Lawyers and a few other persons, Mr Rogers is an entire stranger. He has been, and will be censured for putting off so late becoming a candidate. It has been asked, and will be asked, and the question will be echoed and re-echoed, why did he not take this step at the first, and set forth and advocate his principles before the people, and thereby show that he is not ashamed of them?

And secondly. In his card he touches the land question only. It has been said with emphasis, that Mr. Venable has *already* voted right upon this question, and having been arraigned for so doing, by a portion of his own people, will show their approval of his course by voting for him.

Here, allow me, Mr. Editor, most respectfully to suggest that Mr. Rogers has placed himself in a very unpleasant attitude, for if he fails of an election, he will be crippled (politically) for years to come; and should he be elected, if he would represent the District, must abandon some of his own principles, for the idea of a man holding all the principles contended for by Whigs, representing a Democratic District, is perfectly preposterous.

In conclusion I wish it to be distinctly understood that I alone am responsible for my views. Mr. Venable is in no sense of the word bound by them; for he has had no agency either directly or indirectly, in what I have written, or may hereafter write, in common with the subject matter alluded to in a former, and enlarged upon in this epistle.

A GRANVILLE DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: Having undertaken another pen, far more capable than mine, would give an account of the celebration of the [illegible] in the village. I had not before this time thought of writing anything about it. But as nothing of the kind has appeared in your Standard, please allow me to say a very few words of the occasion, as it may not be altogether improper. The day was ushered in by an unclouded sun, his beams gladening the hearts of all who anticipated the festivities of the occasion. It has generally been the custom of the patriotic citizens of Granville to celebrate their country's birthday with ardor, and the exhibition of patriotism upon our last anniversary was a cheering propheey of a long continuation of happiness and liberty in the republic which first among her sisters declared her sovereign independence. Upon the ringing of the bells a very large crowd of beauty, intelligence and patriotism assembled in the spacious Baptist Church. The house was filled to overflowing, and after the assemblage had become composed the order of proceedings was announced by Gen. Wm. S. McClanahan. After an appeal to the throne of the Ruler of nations, peculiarly appropriate and touching, by the Rev. Dr. Wait, the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by Col. R. J. Mitchell, who prefaced its reading with a few remarks most felicitous and well conceived. The national Declaration having been read by D. A. Paschall, Esq., in a manner highly suitable and impressive, Gen. McClanahan presented to the audience John A. Williams, Esq., the orator of the day. The beauty and symmetry of the effort could only be equalled by the fervor and patriotic enthusiasm of the youthful orator during its polished and graceful delivery. As the clear tones of his ringing voice pealed through the air the hearts of his hearers were insensibly elevated to that high degree of burning zeal which filled his own; the chaste and splendid rhetoric, the noble sentiments, and eloquent thoughts he uttered, awakening the most glorious reminiscences of the occasion, while they stimulated and encouraged the patriotism of all who enjoyed the pleasure of being present. As an intellectual effort it was of the highest order, as an oration for the 4th of July it was appropriate, instructive and original. The enthusiastic applause which greeted almost every sentence, testified the delight with which it was received and the hearty response which it met in every bosom. After the oration, the audience were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner at Paschall's Hotel, which was served up in the best style and taste. In the evening a large and highly agreeable party came off at Col. W. W. Young's Hotel. And thus ended the festivities of our last 4th, (may the next be as happy) all apparently delighted, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony or diminish the pleasures of the day. Is it meet that all Americans celebrate and keep sacred this day to the memory of their forefathers and the father of their country? Let the influence of patriotism prompt a reply. In the name of liberty, let it never be forgotten.

AUDITOR.

Oxford, July, 1853.

For the Standard.

MIDWAY, July 10th, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN: I was somewhat surprised when I saw a notice in the Standard, relative to the insertion of William J. Branchs' name in my advertisement of Midway Academy, with citizens in the neighborhood that take Male boarders. But I now feel gratified to say that I should have been agreeably surprised at that time, had I known that it was a mistake on my part. I affirm that I was not actuated by any improper motives whatsoever; that it was not my intention to injure his, or any other Female School. I had not the most distant idea of it. I consider it a duty that I owe to Mr. Branch, as well as myself, to explain the cause from which the mistake originated. In conversation with a friend who lives near the Academy, I asked him if it was customary in advertising the school, to bring in the names of those that would take boarders, he answered in the affirmative, and called over the names of three individuals. I understood him to say William Branch, whereas he said the widow Branch—this was the cause of it. Please strike out Mr. Branchs' name.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

ISAAC H. BRIDGES.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 18. The action of Mr. Marshall, in relation to the Chinese rebellion, displeases and embarrasses the Administration much more seriously than is generally understood. Mr. Walker has entirely recovered, and was to leave on the 20th of September for China, but the steamer Princeton has turned out an utter failure. The Government, at the present moment has but one vessel at command for the purpose of conveying Mr. Walker, the Saranac, and it is said that she cannot be got ready much before December.

It is now thought that the fishery question will not be disposed of before the session of Congress. A new element is said to have turned up to delay negotiations.

The Congressional Library is finished and furnished in splendid style. The transfer of books will commence immediately.

Gov. Trousdale, Minister to Brazil, is here.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 18th. Cotton—the market is heavy, with sales of 400 bales. Flour—the market is firm, with sales of 16,500 bbls. at 5 12½ a 5 15 for State, 5 a $5 18¾ for Genesse, and 5 18 a 5 31½ for Southern brands. Wheat is firm, with sales of 40,000 bushels Western white at $1 30. Corn—sales of 40,000 bushels a 70 for mixed, and 71 cents for yellow. Whiskey is firm, with sales of 550 bbls. Ohio at 22½ cents. Pork—sales of 260 bbls. at $15 62½ for mess, and $13 for prime. Beef is firm, with sales of 850 bbls. at $12 75. Cut meats—sales of 300 tierces at 6½ cts. for shoulders, and 9 for hams. Lard is firm, with sales of 200 bbs. at 11½ cts. Clover is steady at 10 cents per lb. Coffee—sales of 300 bags at 11½ for Java, and 9½ cts for Rio. Sugar—sales of 200 hhds at 4¾ for Muscovado, and 4¾ cents for New Orleans. Molasses—sales of 300 hhds. New Orleans at 28½, and dull.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 15. Com. Shubrick left for Portsmouth, N. H., to-day to assume the command of the Fishing squadron. He was accompanied by Lt. Henry W. Lewis and Col. J. J. Cunningham, his private secretary.

J. D. Ward, of N. C., who indignantly declined a $1,900 clerkship, and subsequently took a $1,200 post, was to-day removed.

Important Rumor.

NEW YORK, July 17. The following was received this morning from the Liverpool correspondent of the New York associated press, whence it had been transmitted by the steamer Arabia:

LONDON, July 2. A telegraphic dispatch annouces that a Russian corps of 12,000 men had entered Jassy, the principal town of Moldavia. This may prove the signal of a general war.

More Religious Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, July 18. An anti-Catholic lecturer named Kirkland is holding forth here. Bishop Spalding has published a card requesting all Catholics to keep away from his meetings and to avoid all violence. The Mayor has also forbid his preaching, and refused to grant him a license to continue the course.

A CARD.

The Subscriber avails himself of this mode to inform his friends, and the public, that the School over which he presides, is in full and successful operation, with a larger attendance of Pupils than at any previous period. The Principal, assisted by ten competent Instructors, devotes his whole time to the duties of the School, and in every branch professed to be taught, the public may be assured no pains will be spared to make the instruction imparted as thorough as possible. The Musical Department is under the charge of Profe sor Vincent Czurda, aided by two competent teachers. The buildings of the Seminary are extensive—and for the comfortable accommodation of a large number of young Ladies, ample provisions have been made.

DANIEL TURNER, Principal.

Warrenton N. C. Female Seminary, July 18th, 1853. 2t.

Mrs. Hentz' New Work!

HELEN and Arthur, or Miss [illegible]'s spinning wheel. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

July 18th, 1853. 70—

TO MRS. [illegible] OF WAKE COUNTY.

[illegible] Standard.

To mark [illegible]
That came [illegible]
To see the infant tears gush forth
Yet know not why they flow?
To meet the meek uplifted eye
That fain would ask relief,
Yet can but tell of grief—
This is a mother's grief.

Through dreary days and [illegible] nights,
To trace the march of death;
To hear the faint and frequent sigh,
The quick and shortened breath,
To watch the last dread strife draw near,
And pray that struggle brief;
Though all is ended with its close—
This is a mother's grief.

To see in one short hour decayed
The hope of future years;
To feel how vain a father's prayers,
How vain a mother's tears;
To think the cold grave now must close
O'er what was once the chief
Of all the treasured joys of earth—
This is a mother's grief.

Yet when the first wild throb is past
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eye of faith to heaven
And think "my child is there!"—
This best can dry the gushing tears,
This yields the heart relief,
Until the Christian's pious hope,
O'ercomes a mother's grief.

SUFFOLK, Va., July 15th, 1853.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE. Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Received this day, July 21, 1853,

KEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

CLUSTER SPRINGS, IN HALIFAX COUNTY, VA.—ANALYSIS.—The Sulphur water contains:—

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,
Carbonic Acid Gas,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Chalybeate Water contains—
Carbonic Acid Gas,
Peroxide of Iron,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Lime Water contains:—
Carbonate of Lime.

The above analysis shows at once the variety of remedial agency which may be brought in requisition with a view to the removal of disease. In further testimony of their extensive utility in removing disease, I subjoin the following items of testimony from distinguished professional gentlemen:

Doct. D. P. Gardner, former Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sidney College, says of the Sulphur water, that "It is sufficiently strong for medicinal purposes." And of the Chalybeate water, that "It is the purest he has ever met with."

Doct. J. P. Metteauer says, "Why do you not advertise your waters more extensively?" Whilst Doct. C. H. Jordan of Person county, N. C., Doct. Wm. M. Carrington, Doct. Wm. B. Jennings, Doct. C. Craddock, Doct. G. B. Marable, and Doctors J. E. & M. A. Harris, all of the county of Halifax, testify to the utility of these waters in the following terms:—"From experience we can safely recommend the Sulphur water in Dyspepsia. It is the best antiacid we ever knew. Food cannot possibly sour in a stomach habitually supplied with the Sulphur water. It is invaluable in those chronic derangements of the Liver dependent on gastric irritation. Torpor of the Liver is speedily relieved by it. The worst cases of kidney and bladder affections are promptly relieved; whilst in uterine affections, it acts like a charm in restoring and correcting its irregularities and suppressions."

Of the Chalybeate water, they say:—"It is an agreeable Chalybeate; none can be found more pleasant or agreeable to the taste, or more desirable in those diseases which demand the use of Iron."

With the above variety of remedial agents, in so palatable a shape, located in a beautiful and healthful region of country traversed by Stages, and soon to be by Railroads, the undersigned flatters himself, that the CLUSTER SPRINGS will soon become the centre of attraction for the wealthy and elito of the land. HENRY EASLEY.

Halifax, July 9, 1853. 71—3t.

P. S. The Cluster Springs were incorporated with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, by the Legislature of Virginia last winter. Being only four miles from the R. & D. Railroad, it is contemplated to connect it by railroad with that road, at South Boston. H. E.

W. R. PEPPER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT,

No. 24, High Street,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned would inform his former patrons, and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate, at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those intrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, 12 miles west, or to Oxford, 25 east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—For beginners $10—For common and higher English $12,50—For Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The next session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Class will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 60—3t.

☞ Richmond C. Advocate; Message; Spirit of the Age; Newbernian; Wilmington Commercial; Fayetteville Observer, and Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy three times and send their bills to J. A. D.

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS,

SITUATED in the County of Stokes, on the North side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles West of the County-seat, Danbury, fifteen miles East of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles North-west of Germanton, and eight miles West of Martin's Lime Kiln, in the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Shevcinitz Cascade and Moor's Nob, the highest peak of Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal feelings of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water we would refer to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength.

Terms of board for a single person,

Per meal,	25 cents,
" day,	75 "
" week,	$4 50 "

Children and servants half price—horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) $3 per week.

T. & J. F. REDDICK.

June 6th, 1853. 60—6w.

Female School.

MISS H. W. Merrill and Mrs Blood will open a school, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July next, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of Tuition for the English branches,	$10
French Language,	5
Latin,	5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing,	15
Oil Painting,	20
Music on the Piano and Guitar,	20
Instruction in vocal music gratis.	

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given, if desired.

Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

Oxford Male Academy.

THE next session of the Oxford Male Academy will commence the 2nd Monday in July.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

Oxford, June 2nd, 1853. 58—5w.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS Irish Burnt Washington City Lime, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

ALSO,

400 Barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For sale by

NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., July 5th, 1853. 67—

MISS H. W. MERRELL and MRS. BLOOD propose opening a School for the instruction of young Ladies and Misses at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on Monday the 11th of July.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

July 6th, 1853. 67—

A. & H. HARRIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, Va.

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April 19, 1853. 44—1y.

Just Opened,

SOME very fine Bracelets, and full setts of Breast Pins, Ear Rings, something new.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

May 24, 1853. 56—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 15th July.

Terms as heretofore.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

June 29, 1853. 65—w3w.

The Book of the Day.

Now ready, the ... thousand, "The Lofty and the Lowly; or, Good in ... and All-Good." By MARIA I. McINTOSH, author of "Two Lives," "Charms and Counter-Charms," "Evenings at Donaldson Manor," &c., &c. 2 vols. 12 mo.; cloth.

Life, in its varied relations at the North and the South, is the theme of this work. In its graphic delineations of character, truthfulness of representation, and stirring realities of life, it will hardly give place to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The authoress is well known to the public by her many charming works of fiction, and her life has been passed at the North and South. The nobleness of her sentiments, her elevated and candid views, her genuine feelings of humanity, and the elegance and eloquence of her pen, are brought out in these pages with their full brilliancy and effect.

A FEW CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

"As to its literary merits, we can honestly commend it as a charming story, and for its moral influence, we think the admirers of Uncle Tom's Cabin will not find their dislike for slavery greatly lessened by its perusal, while they may be persuaded to cherish a kinder feeling towards those whose lot is cast amid the institutions of the South."—*Cincinnati Magazine.*

"It is a book of great interest, written in a candid, truthful spirit—the arrangement of the plot and incidents is skilful, and the work abounds in passages of great pathos and of thrilling interest."—*Boston Journal.*

"A good book, commendable in spirit and creditable in execution—it will make its way in public favor, and win for its accomplished author the commendation of all dispassionate readers."—*Daily Times.*

"Written in a most admirable tone, and with manifest sincerity."—*Troy Whig.*

"Miss McIntosh will certainly find a host of very earnest admirers of the "Lofty and the Lowly."—*Tribune.*

"Her sketch of character and incidents show that she is perfectly familiar with the ground upon which she treads."—*Journal.*

"We assure our readers they will arise from the perusal of these pages impressed with the important lesson they contain."—*Gazette.*

"The characters are depicted with force and eloquence."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The most eager novel reader will find himself satisfied with the novelty of incidents with which this book is filled."—*Charleston Gazette.*

"Written with a great refinement of feeling."—*Reading Gazette.*

"The book throughout exhibits great dramatic power, fine knowledge of character, and unusual command of language."—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

"I places Miss McIntosh in the fro t rank of Americ n Novelists.'—*Utica Gazette.*

"We cordially recommend this noble romance."—*Ontario Repository.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 4th, 1853. 67—

HENRY D. TURNER,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Stationer,

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLISHER of the Supreme Court Reports of North Carolina, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz:

Term Reports,	Law & Equity,	in	1	Vol.
Conference,	do	do	do	1 do
Haywood's ditto,	do	do	do	2 do
Battle's Haywood,	do	do	do	1 do
Taylor's Law Repository,	do	do	do	1 do
Murphy's Reports,	do	do	do	3 do
Hawks' Reports,	do	do	do	4 do
Devereux's Law,			do	4 do
Devereux's Equity,			do	2 do
Dev. & Battle's Law,			do	3 do
Dev. & Battle's Equity,			do	2 do
Iredell's Law,			do	13 do
Iredell's Equity			do	7 do
Iredell's Digest of the Reports from the commencement up to the year 1845,			do	4 do

N. C. Form Book. Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention, or Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1853.

Martin's History of North Carolina; Jones History of North Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North Carolina by Jones. Farmer's Own Book, or Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Raleigh, July 2, 1853. 66—

HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE first session of this School will open on the 11th day of July, and continue twenty-one weeks. It will be under the supervision of the subscriber, who is a graduate of the University, and trusts, as he has had some experience in teaching, that he will be able to impart good moral and mental instruction to his pupils, and prepare them for any College in the Union.

In governing his school he subscriber will exercise a rigid discipline, and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on the branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, running to Evans' Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excelle..t board, lights, washing, and bedding included, can be readily obtained at A. W. Jones', Esq., and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. Tuition is charged from the time of entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans' Mills, June 30th, 1853. 980—w4w.

JOHNSTON ACADEMY,

JOHN W. STUART, Principal.

WE, having employed Mr. JOHN W. STUART, ho was educated at Randolph Macon College, Va., and comes recommended for having attained to the highest grade of scholarship and sustained an unexceptionable good moral character, while at that Institution, announce to the former patrons, and the public generally, that the next session will commence on the 27th of June. The Academy is situated in the west end of the county, near the Wake line, in as healthy and agreeable a community as any to be found, and affords, we think, facilities for as thorough instruction as any School of the kind in the State.

The expenses, per session of 22 weeks, are as follows:

For spelling, reading, and writing, $8.

For Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and the higher branches $10.

For Classics $14.

Board can be had in families convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For the competency and good moral character of Mr. Stuart, refer to the Faculty of R. M. College.

DR. J. T. LEACH, Chairman.

TRUSTEES. Rev. T. Gerrard, W. D. Turner, Capt. Simon Smith, A. J. Leach, John McClane, W. R. Moore.

July 1, 1853 66—2t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Mills on House's Creek, in Wake County, formerly the property of Richard Smith, dec., five miles north-west of Raleigh. The machinery for manufacturing flour and grinding corn is of the best kind—the stream of water is unfailing, and the custom of the Mill is large. Also, a Saw-Mill, the machinery of which, together with that of the other Mill, is as good as new. These Mills are situated within two miles of the Central Railroad, and ready access can thus be had to the markets of Raleigh, Wilmington, Norfolk and Petersburg. Four acres of ground attached will be sold with the Mills, but the minerals in the land will be reserved; and the machinery on the premises for grinding black lead will also be reserved.

This valuable property is offered at private sale, but if not sold before the 15th of July, 1853, it will be exposed on that day at public sale.

The premises will be shown to persons wishing to examine them, by Mr. S. S. Barbee.

PENELOPE SMITH.

Raleigh, July 1, 1853. 65—3w.

WILLIAM S. MASON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKiemon's residence.

January 23d, 1852. 20—1y.

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh ply just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE,

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

At Sterling Spikes', on Satuday, 9th July, 1853.
At Robert Adams', on Monday, 11th July.
At Cedar Level, on Tuesday, 12th July,
At Grady's, on Wednesday, 13th July.
At Oakley's, on Thursday, 14th July,
At Laws' Store, on Friday, 15th July.
At G. W. Thompson's, on Saturday, 16th July.
At Franklin's on Monday, 18th July.
At Green Level, on Tuesday, 19 h July.
At Dupree's, on Wednesday, 20th July.
At Gardner's on Thursday, 21st July.
At Banks', on Friday, 22d July.
At Busbee's, on Saturday, 23d July.
At Dunnsville, on Monday, 25th July.
At Forestville, on Tuesday, 26th July.
At Rolesville, on Wednesday, 27th July.
At Horton's on Thursday, 28th July.
At Hood's, on Friday, 29th July.
At Wakefield, on Saturday, 30th July.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above mentioned, for persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, Sh'ff.

July 1, 1853. 66—2t.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH

AND VICINITY.

PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*

WE are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth, to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express"

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay St.. N. Y.
do do Bolliubrook st, Peters'g.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

*** On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD our interest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchadize, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, cheap place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public of the Cape Fear region, that they will have for sale 60 of the finest young mules ever raised in Kentucky, at Egypt, on Deep River, on the 27th and 28th inst., at Fayetteville on the 3d and 4th proximo, and at Elizabeth about the 7th.

The mules are out of thoroughbred mares, sired by the mammoth and warrior Jacks—the finest blood known. They are from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands high, smooth and handsome; equal in form for strength and action to the best horses. They do not hesitate to say that i' is the finest lot or mules that has ever been drove to North Carolina. They respectfully invite all persons fond of looking at fine stock to give them a call and examine and look for themselves. They feel assured that no person will regret anything except not buying. Persons wishing any further particulars, will please address the undersigned at Fayetteville.

R. H. GRANT, Wilmington, N. C.,
Messrs. DUGALS, Elizabeth, do. and
Gen. HAYWOOD, Raleigh, do.
H. T. WILSON.

June 24, 1853. 64—2t.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs,* and *Headstones,* and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs,* and Nova Scotia *grindstones.* solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

THE Subscriber offers for sale an Elegant HOUSE and LOT in the town of Oxford, with or without a small FARM adjoining of 137½ acres. It is unnecessary to describe the mansion or the beauty of the situation, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

L. M. JIGGITTS.

June 24, 1853. 978—w4w.

☞ Register and Biblical Recorder insert one month.

DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER to be published by the 10th or 15th of July, in Portsmouth, Va., L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Daily for Town and Daily mails	$5
Tri-Weekly for the Country	$3

Address the Proprietor.

Portsmouth, Va., June 21st, 1853. 64—

LOST OR MISPLACED.

THE subscribers, on the 30th day of May last, mailed in the town of Graham, Alamance County, N. C., the following bills of money to A. W. Steele, of Fayetteville, N. C., and they have not since been heard from by them, and by giving this notice hope that if any person should get hold of the letter through mistake, they will keep the money until they can inform them of the fact, whereupon they will attend to it and compensate liberally any one who will give them any information respecting the bills that they can get them.

The bills are one $50 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Va., No 1509 payable at Danville- one $50 bill on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, No. 293 payable at Tarborough, one $20 bill on the Bank of Hamburg South Carolina, No. 321 payable at Hamburg.

P. R & D. C. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C., July 2d, 1853. 66—6w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of

MUIR & BRYAN,

For the purpose of conducting a

Wholesale Hardware Business,

In the City of Petersburg.

They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN. A. MUIR.
CHARLES S. BRYAN.

Petersburg, July 1st 1853. 66—1m.

$20 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, a negro woman, MALINDAY, who runaway from the plantation of Peterson Ivey, in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Parish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Holly Springs, N. C.

P. B. BURT, Adm.,
of P. Ivey.

June 28, 1853. 65—4w.

IMPORTANT AND CHEERING NEWS!

PARISEN & KING'S

STEAMSHIPS EXPRESS,

PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.

REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITION, &c., &c., &c.

THE proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent below the old HUMBUG MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly!

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st, N. Y, and Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner,	Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack,	Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey,	Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule,	Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby,	Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor,	Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell,	Weldon, N. C.
John Nutt,	Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner,	Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid,	Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings,	Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet,	Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce,	Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield,	Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke,	Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen,	Littleton, N. C.

☞ **NOTICE.** Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships,

VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA & TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

IMPORTANT EXPRESS NOTICE.

Beware of Imposition and Humbug Monopoly!

WE feel called upon, prompted by a sense of duty to the public and ourselves, to caution the numerous patrons and friends of PARISEN & KING'S Express, throughout Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, against "Hand Bills" and Advertisements, issued by a certain Express Company, long known to the Merchants of the South, (especially Virginia and North Carolina,) as the "TARDY AND EXORBITANT MONOPOLY"

This *fast Express* wishes to impress upon the mind of the public, that they have effected arrangements for EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS PRIVILEGES on the Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, and thus lead the public to suppose that no other Express can run on the ships. To settle this matter definitely, and to place it in its *true light* before the public at large, we will only say, that we have been running our Express on the steamship "ROANOKE" since she made her second trip, and will continue to run until she makes her *last trip;* and, on the 16th inst., will make our first Express shipment on board the new and magnificent Steamship "JAMESTOWN,"—and which Expresses will be under the charge of OUR OWN SPECIAL MESSENGERS. Freight and Packages will be taken, and delivered with our usual promptness, and at the same low rates as heretofore—which will be at least 40 per cent. below the charges of the "SELF-STYLED EXCLUSIVE EXPRESS COMPANY," as we are aware they must do a large business, and their patrons pay big prices, for the privilege of having a small room on board the ships, for which PARISEN & KING offered the sum of ($47,000) *Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars* for a five years contract.

We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the present superintendence of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of "Economy, Punctuality, and Expedition," as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter. PARISEN & KING.

JAS. H. KING, Second Barclay street, N. Y.
WM. B. PARISEN, Bollingbrook and 2d St., Petersburg, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 60—8t.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.

A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,

Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,

Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,

Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,

Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,

Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,

Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,

Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.

Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,

Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,

Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,

Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

MIDWAY MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C,

THE next session of this School will open on the 2nd Monday in July ensuing, and continue five months. Being situated in a section of country remarkable for health, intelligence and refinement, it offers peculiar inducements as a resort for those desiring the acquisition of mental culture without the hazard of health or morals. The courses of instruction will be thorough, embracing the usual branches of an English and Classical School. Good board may be obtained in highly respectable families—Col. Jourdan F. and Jones, J. J. Jones, $7,00 per month.

Terms of Tuition, per Session:

For the English course,	$10,00
For the Classical,	15,00

While it is desirable, and thought highly important that pupils should enter at the opening of the session they may nevertheless enter at any time and pay from the time of entrance; but when entered, they will be charged for the remainder of the session, except by special agreement to the contrary.

ISAAC H. BRIDGES,
Principal.

June 15, 1852. 776—5w.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

BETWEEN NORFOLK AND NEW YORK.

PASSAGE and Fare, (State room included,) only $8. The swift and elegant Steamship's,

JAMESTOWN & ROANOKE,

being fitted in every respect according to the Act of Congress, will leave Norfolk for New York every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, with the United States mail, arriving in New York early the next day.

Returning, they will leave New York every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and arrive at Norfolk the following day.

For Passage apply on Board, or to

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
Norfolk, Va.

June 9th, 1853. 59—3mpd.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

GREENSBOROUGH

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE cost of Insurance in the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	
Wm. S. Rankin,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	
James M. Garrett,	John I. Shaver. Salisbury.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.	
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

CLASSICAL AND

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

BY L. WADDELL, A. M.

THE second Session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	$25,00
French extra,	10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

James M. Towles, Esq. Raleigh,
Wilson Whitaker, Esq. Wake County,
Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.
Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. Raleigh,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., University of Virginia,
Rev. R. H. Phillips, Virginia Female Inst. Staunton,
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. Baxter. Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U S Court, Lexington,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, late Secretary of the Interior, aunton,
Dr. F. T. Striblin, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D. Prince Edward co. Va.
Rev. J. Smyth, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.

Raleigh, June 4, 1853. 24—1y.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Appl to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill ..C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

TO MERCHANTS.—IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we re determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture,* the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

To the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summ* and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles. pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS

AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wellings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do. Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do, Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties. Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

June 15, 1853. 62—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassimeres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

*One of the Gre